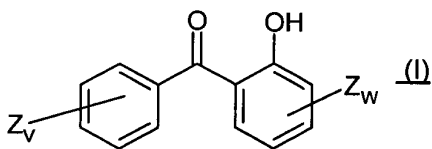


## In the Claims

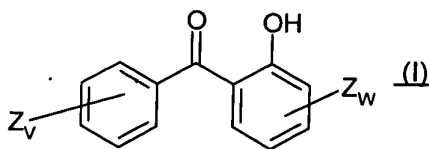
1. (currently amended) A polyolefin composition wherein the polyolefin is polyethylene or polypropylene, which comprises as UV absorber a mixture of

- a) at least one hydroxybenzophenone and at least one 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole with the proviso that the polyolefin is a high density polyethylene prepared with a Phillips catalyst ~~of the "Phillips" type or a polyethylene of the metallocene type~~;
- b) at least one hydroxybenzophenone and at least one 2-hydroxyphenyltriazine, with the proviso that if the polyolefin is polypropylene, no polyvinylpyridin is present;
- c) at least one hydroxybenzophenone and at least one oxanilide; wherein the hydroxybenzophenone is of formula I



where v is an integer from 1 to 3 and w is 1 or 2 and the substituents Z independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;

- d) ~~at least one 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole and at least one oxanilide;~~
- e) at least one 2-hydroxyphenyltriazine and at least one oxanilide;
- f) at least one hydroxybenzophenone, at least one 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole and at least one oxanilide; wherein the hydroxybenzophenone is of formula I



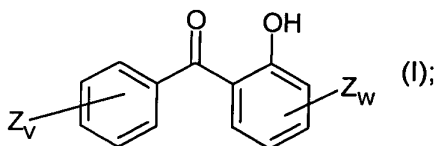
where v is an integer from 1 to 3 and w is 1 or 2 and the substituents Z independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy having 1 to 12 carbon atoms;

g) at least one hydroxybenzophenone, at least one oxanilide and at least one 2-hydroxyphenyl-triazine; or

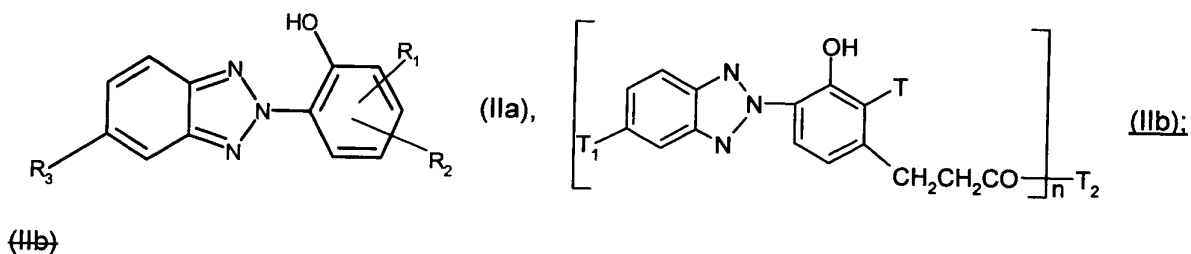
h) at least one 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole, at least one oxanilide and at least one 2-hydroxy phenyltriazine.

2. (canceled)

3. (currently amended) A polyolefin composition according to claim 1 wherein the hydroxybenzophenone is of formula I



the 2-hydroxyphenylbenzotriazole is of formula IIa, IIb or IIc



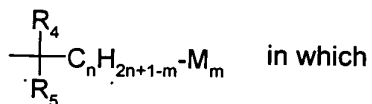


a!


$$(L)_y - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - \text{NH} - \text{C}(=\text{O}) - \text{C}(=\text{O}) - \text{NH} - \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 - (L)_x \quad (\text{IV}) ; \text{wherein}$$

in the compounds of the formula (IIa),

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$R_4$  and  $R_5$  independently of one another are alkyl having in each case 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or  $R_4$ , together with the radical  $C_n H_{2n+1-m}$ , forms a cycloalkyl radical having 5 to 12 carbon atoms,  $m$  is 1 or 2,  $n$  is an integer from 2 to 20 and

$M$  is a radical of the formula  $-COOR_6$  in which

$R_6$  is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl having in each case 1 to 20 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety and in the alkoxy moiety or phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety,

$R_2$  is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, and phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, and

$R_3$  is hydrogen, chlorine, alkyl or alkoxy having in each case 1 to 4 carbon atoms or  $-COOR_6$  in which  $R_6$  is as defined above, at least one of the radicals  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  being other than hydrogen;

in the compounds of the formula (IIb)

$T$  is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

$T_1$  is hydrogen, chlorine or alkyl or alkoxy having in each case 1 to 4 carbon atoms,

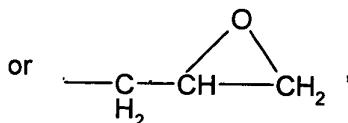
$n$  is 1 or 2 and,

if  $n$  is 1,

$T_2$  is chlorine or a radical of the formula  $-OT_3$  or  $\begin{array}{c} T_4 \\ \diagup \\ -N \\ \diagdown \\ T_5 \end{array}$  and,

if  $n$  is 2,  $T_2$  is a radical of the formula  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ N \\ \diagdown \\ T_6 \end{array} - T_{10} - \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ N \\ \diagdown \\ T_6 \end{array}$  or  $-O-T_9-O-$  in which

$T_3$  is hydrogen, alkyl which has 1 to 18 carbon atoms and is unsubstituted or substituted by 1 to 3 hydroxyl groups or by  $-OCOT_6$ , alkyl which has 3 to 18 carbon atoms, is interrupted once or several times by  $-O-$  or  $-NT_6-$  and is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl or  $-OCOT_6$ , cycloalkyl which has 5 to 12 carbon atoms and is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl and/or alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkenyl which has 2 to 18 carbon atoms and is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl, phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, or a radical of the formula  $-CH_2CH(OH)-T_7$



$T_4$  and  $T_5$  independently of one another are hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkyl which has 3 to 18 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by -O- or -NT<sub>6</sub>-, cycloalkyl having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenyl which is substituted by alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 8 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety or hydroxyalkyl having 2 to 4 carbon atoms,

$T_6$  is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 8 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenyl which is substituted by alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety,

$T_7$  is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl, phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, or -CH<sub>2</sub>OT<sub>8</sub>,

$T_8$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 8 carbon atoms, cycloalkyl having 5 to 10 carbon atoms, phenyl, phenyl which is substituted by alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety,

$T_9$  is alkylene having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, alkenylene having 4 to 8 carbon atoms, alkynylene having 4 carbon atoms, cyclohexylene, alkylene which has 2 to 8 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by -O-, or a radical of the formula -CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>OT<sub>11</sub>OCH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)CH<sub>2</sub>- or -CH<sub>2</sub>-C(CH<sub>2</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-,

$T_{10}$  is alkylene which has 2 to 20 carbon atoms and can be interrupted once or several times by -O-, or cyclohexylene,

$T_{11}$  is alkylene having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, alkylene which has 2 to 18 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by -O-, 1,3-cyclohexylene, 1,4-cyclohexylene, 1,3-phenylene or 1,4-phenylene, or

$T_{10}$  and  $T_6$ , together with the two nitrogen atoms, are a piperazine ring;

in the compounds of formula (IIc)

$R'_2$  is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl and k is a number from 1 to 4;

in the compounds of the formula (III)

u is 1 or 2 and r is an integer from 1 to 3, the substituents

$Y_1$  independently of one another are hydrogen, hydroxyl, halogenomethyl, alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon

atoms, alkoxy having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, or halogen,

if u is 1,

$Y_2$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenoxy which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl, alkoxy having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, or halogen, or is substituted by alkyl or alkoxy having in each case 1 to 18 carbon atoms or halogen, alkyl which has 1 to 12 carbon atoms and is substituted by  $-COOH$ ,  $-COOY_8$ ,  $-CONH_2$ ,  $-CONHY_9$ ,  $-CONY_9Y_{10}$ ,  $-NH_2$ ,  $-NHY_9$ ,  $-NY_9Y_{10}$ ,  $-NHCOY_{11}$ ,  $-CN$  and/or  $-OCOY_{11}$ , alkyl which has 4 to 20 carbon atoms, is interrupted by one or more oxygen atoms and is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl or alkoxy having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, glycidyl, cyclohexyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl, alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and/or  $-OCOY_{11}$ , phenylalkyl which has 1 to 5 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety and is unsubstituted or substituted by hydroxyl, chlorine and/or methyl,  $-COY_{12}$  or  $-SO_2Y_{13}$ , or,

if u is 2,

$Y_2$  is alkylene having 2 to 16 carbon atoms, alkenylene having 4 to 12 carbon atoms, xylene, alkylene which has 3 to 20 carbon atoms, is interrupted by one or more  $-O-$  atoms and/or is substituted by hydroxyl,  $-CH_2CH(OH)CH_2-O-Y_{15}-OCH_2CH(OH)CH_2$ ,  $-CO-Y_{16}-CO-$ ,

$-CO-NH-Y_{17}-NH-CO-$  or  $-(CH_2)_m-CO_2-Y_{18}-OCO-(CH_2)_m$ , in which

m is 1, 2 or 3,

$Y_8$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 18 carbon atoms, alkyl which has 3 to 20 carbon atoms, is interrupted by one or more oxygen or sulfur atoms or  $-NT_6-$  and/or is substituted by hydroxyl, alkyl which has 1 to 4 carbon atoms and is substituted by  $-P(O)(OY_{14})_2$ ,  $-NY_9Y_{10}$  or  $-OCOY_{11}$  and/or hydroxyl, alkenyl having 3 to 18 carbon atoms, glycidyl, or phenylalkyl having 1 to 5 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety,

$Y_9$  and  $Y_{10}$  independently of one another are alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl having 3 to 12 carbon atoms, dialkylaminoalkyl having 4 to 16 carbon atoms or cyclohexyl having 5 to 12 carbon atoms, or  $Y_9$  and  $Y_{10}$  together are alkylene, oxaalkylene or azaalkylene having in each case 3 to 9 carbon atoms,

$Y_{11}$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 2 to 18 carbon atoms or phenyl,

$Y_{12}$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 2 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl, alkoxy having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, phenoxy, alkylamino having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or phenylamino,

$Y_{13}$  is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, phenyl or alkylphenyl having 1 to 8 carbon atoms in the alkyl radical,

$Y_{14}$  is alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or phenyl,

$Y_{15}$  is alkylene having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, phenylene or a group  $-\text{phenylene}-M-\text{phenylene}-$  in which M is  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ ,  $-SO_2-$ ,  $-CH_2-$  or  $-C(CH_3)_2-$ ,

Y<sub>16</sub> is alkylene, oxaalkylene or thiaalkylene having in each case 2 to 10 carbon atoms, phenylene or alkenylene having 2 to 6 carbon atoms,

Y<sub>17</sub> is alkylene having 2 to 10 carbon atoms, phenylene or alkylphenylene having 1 to 11 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, and

Y<sub>18</sub> is alkylene having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or alkylene which has 4 to 20 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by oxygen;

in the compounds of the formula (IV) x is an integer from 1 to 3 and the substituents L independently of one another are hydrogen, alkyl, alkoxy or alkylthio having in each case 1 to 22 carbon atoms, phenoxy or phenylthio.

4. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 3, in which, in the compounds of the formula (IIa), R<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms or phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety and R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

5. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 4, in which R<sub>1</sub> is in the ortho-position relative to the hydroxyl group and is hydrogen or alkyl having 4 to 12 carbon atoms, R<sub>2</sub> is in the para-position relative to the hydroxyl group and is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or cumyl and R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen or chlorine.

6. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 3, in which, in the compounds of the formula (IIb), T is alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, T<sub>1</sub> is hydrogen, chlorine or alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, n is 1 or 2 and, if n is 1, T<sub>2</sub> is one of the radicals of the formula -OT<sub>3</sub> or



T<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms or alkyl which has 3 to 18 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by -O-, T<sub>4</sub> and T<sub>5</sub> independently of one another are hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 8 carbon atoms or hydroxyalkyl having 2 to 4 carbon

atoms, T<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen or alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, and T<sub>9</sub> and T<sub>10</sub> are alkylene having 2 to 8 carbon atoms, alkenylene having 4 to 8 carbon atoms or alkylene which has 2 to 18 carbon atoms and is interrupted once or several times by -O-.

7. **(original)** A polyolefin composition according to claim 3, in which, in the compounds of the formula (III), the substituents Y<sub>1</sub> are hydrogen, alkyl having 1 to 12 carbon atoms or halogen, if u is 1, Y<sub>2</sub> is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkyl which has 1 to 12 carbon atoms and is substituted by hydroxyl, alkoxy having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -COOY<sub>8</sub>, -CONY<sub>9</sub>Y<sub>10</sub> and/or -OCOY<sub>11</sub>, glycidyl or phenylalkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl moiety, or, if u is 2, Y<sub>2</sub> is alkylene having 2 to 16 carbon atoms, alkenylene having 4 to 12 carbon atoms, xylylene or alkylene which has 3 to 20 carbon atoms, is interrupted by one or more -O- atoms and/or is substituted by hydroxyl, the substituents Y<sub>8</sub> to Y<sub>11</sub> being as defined in claim 3.

8. **(original)** A polyolefin composition according to claim 7, in which u is 1 and r is 2, Y<sub>1</sub> is alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and Y<sub>2</sub> is alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms or alkyl which has 1 to 12 carbon atoms and is substituted by hydroxyl, alkoxy having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, -COOY<sub>8</sub> and/or -OCOY<sub>11</sub>, Y<sub>8</sub> being alkyl having 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl having 3 to 18 carbon atoms or alkyl which has 3 to 20 carbon atoms, is interrupted by one or more oxygen atoms and/or is substituted by hydroxyl, and Y<sub>11</sub> being alkenyl having 2 to 18 carbon atoms.

9. **(original)** A polyolefin composition according to claim 8, in which Y<sub>1</sub> is methyl and Y<sub>2</sub> is an octyl radical or alkyl which has 1 to 3 carbon atoms and is substituted by hydroxyl, alkoxy having 13 or 15 carbon atoms, -COOY<sub>8</sub> and/or -OCOY<sub>11</sub>, Y<sub>8</sub> being a decyl or octadecenyl radical or alkyl which has 7 carbon atoms and is substituted by hydroxyl and interrupted by an oxygen atom, and Y<sub>11</sub> being propenyl.

10. **(original)** A polyolefin composition according to claim 3, in which, in the compounds of the formula (I), v and w independently of one another are 1 or 2 and the substituents Z independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen or alkoxy having 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

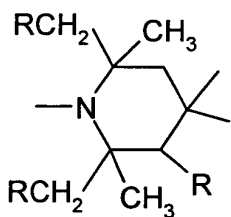


11. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 3, in which, in the compounds of the formula (IV), x and y are 1 or 2 and the substituents L independently of one another are hydrogen or alkyl having in each case 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

12. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 1 wherein the amount of the individual UV absorber in the mixture is from 20% to 80% based on the weight of the mixture, with the proviso that the sum adds to 100%.

a<sup>1</sup>  
13. (original) A polyolefin composition according to claim 1 wherein the total amount of UV-absorber is from 0.005 to 5% based on the weight of the polymer.

14. (currently amended) A polyolefin composition according to claim 1, which additionally contains at least one sterically hindered amine, ~~in particular an amine of this type~~ containing at least one radical of the formula



in which R is hydrogen or methyl.

15. (canceled)